

Sedalia Evening Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

A Hellish Fiend.

An Estimable Lady Robbed and Raped.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor Held up on Broadway by a Black Brute.

A THRILLING STORY.

Covered by Revolvers, the Young Couple's Money and Jewels Were Taken.

The Husband Bound Hand and Foot and His Wife Outraged.

EXCITING SCENES.

Mass Meeting of Citizens--Due Hundred Deputy Sheriff's Sure In--The Country Being Secured.

One of the most dastardly and atrocious crimes in the history of Sedalia occurred shortly before midnight last night. Criminal records could be searched in vain for a case that parallels this one in its cool-blooded daring and fiendish details. At a time when a number of people were passing along the street, a masked and heavily armed desperado holds up a prominent citizen and his wife, and with threats of death if an outcry or noise was made, the compels them to march before him into a secluded part of the city where he commits a horrible crime upon the lady.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, Charles L. Taylor, the Ohio street jeweler, and wife were returning from a social party at the residence of Superintendent H. G. Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, at No. 522 West Broadway. When in front of O. A. Crandall's, No. 203 West Broadway, they were met by a masked man who commanded them to hold up their hands. Mr. Taylor was unarmed, and as a pistol and a dirk in either hand of the highwayman were thrust into his face, he could do nothing else than obey.

The robber then proceeded to go through Mr. Taylor's pockets. Gold and silver coin to the amount of \$15 and a small silver watch were secured. The small chain was broken as the villain grabbed the watch from the pocket. He saw that the watch was of little value and handed it back to its owner, saying that he did not want it.

Mrs. Taylor is possessed of a number of valuable diamonds and, during the time that her husband was being robbed, proceeded to secrete them. She took a fine diamond ring from her hand and threw it over into Mr. Crandall's yard. A breastpin was hid in the folds of her dress.

Description of the Man.

The assailant is described as a man of medium size, slender in build and wore a long overcoat reaching half way below his knees. A small peaked cap was worn, beneath which was a white handkerchief concealing his face. He is undoubtedly a negro, as the unmistakable odor was detected upon every article of clothing handled by him.

Mr. Taylor accompanied by Wm. Latour immediately went to Sheriff Smith's house and laid the matter before him. He immediately summoned his deputies and began organizing squads of men for the apprehension of the rapist. All the questionable resorts in town were searched, but no one answering the description could be found. The

and Mrs. Taylor in the dark, the officers naturally thought that it must be the same parties upon whose case they were then engaged, and did not go to the spot.

The robber overlooked a diamond pin which was turned under Mr. Taylor's cravat. After he had finished searching Mr. Taylor he turned his attention to the wife. From her he succeeded in getting a pair of diamond ear-rings which he took from her ears.

The man did his work hurriedly and after having finished it he grabbed the couple by their necks and started them before him, going south on Osage street. The pistol and knife were kept drawn and the frightened people compelled to march steadily onward. This was continued until the old M., K. & T. hospital grounds in the extreme southwestern part of the city were reached.

On arriving here, they were turned aside and compelled to turn aside and enter the vacant lots to the east of the grounds and south of the home of George Lutz, who lives on the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Grand avenue. Here the robber took a stout rope from his overcoat pocket and commanded Mr. Taylor to hold his hands for tying. His hands were tied behind his back and the cord passed down to his feet and both ankles securely tied together.

Then took place an act of horror that all the demons of hell could not rival in fiendishness and blackness. The pen falters in its futile strength to paint the maddening despair and terror that this pure and trembling wife was compelled to undergo. The truth of the situation now began to dawn upon the husband, but even superhuman strength could not break the hempen ropes. The great God in heaven must have turned aside at the thought that a man made in the image of the Creator could even sink lower than the darkest and most slimy depths of hell where the formless things of crime and vice have their being in the blood-stained corruption of stygian darkness.

The almost prostrated wife was led away and there compelled to submit to the damnable desires of this fiend incarnate. Only after a terrible struggle in which the lady's strength was completely exhausted, did the brute succeed in his designs. This accomplished, he led her back to the crazed husband and with the dagger cut the ropes that bound him. They were then told to go home.

The couple finally managed to reach the residence of Wm. Latour, corner of Fourth and Ohio streets, where Dr. Henry Evans was called to attend the prostrate woman. He found that no serious physical injury had resulted from the assault.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are two of Sedalia's most respected, popular and well-known young married people. They occupy a high social prominence, and this sad and terrible affair is the source of intense sorrow and sympathy among their legion of friends.

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search continued in undiminished vigor until this morning when more extensive plans were put in operation.

A Close Clue.

A DEMOCRAT reporter called at the union depot this morning and was informed that, about 1 o'clock, a.m., a negro applied to the night agent and purchased a ticket for Kansas City. He paid the agent two dollars in currency and the rest in silver. He is described as being about 30 years old, five feet, eight or nine inches tall and weight about 165 pounds. He wore dark overalls, a faded broadcloth coat and a peaked cap drawn down close over his eyes and upper part of the face. He carried his money in a small clasp pocket book. One noticeable thing was that he was very restless and glanced furtively about, as though fearing the approach of anyone. The negro waited around the depot until the arrival of the 3:25 passenger train from the east, and no more was seen of him.

Another Description.

At the citizens' mass meeting Sheriff Smith gave the following description of the brute: He is between 25 and 30 years old, weight about 150 pounds, and was a shade between a black and mulatto, wore mustache and side-whiskers. He had on a dark overcoat, had a white handkerchief tied around his neck, and wore a kind of silk cap with a visor. The cap may or may not have been silk, but had that appearance. He had two large Colts' revolvers and a dagger about six inches in length.

Hartshorn's Story.

Fred Hartshorn related the following story to a DEMOCRAT reporter this morning: He had been down in town and was passing west on Broadway, on his way home, when, just before reaching there, he heard a woman crying, but not very loud. She was saying, "Please let us go; you have got all we have."

She was saying this to what appeared to be a negro. This was directly in front of O. A. Crandall's residence. The man to whom Mrs. Taylor was talking seemed to be a negro; though he is not certain. Mr. Taylor was standing near by against a fence, with his hands up and covered by the desperado's revolver. Hartshorn walked on between the parties and was about to halt, when the highwayman struck the muzzle in his face and told him to move on. The young man was terrified and made no halt. He hurried down town and informed Officer McGhee of what had happened and McGhee hurried to the scene, but, it being a long distance, was too late. Hartshorn says that the electric light went out along Broadway just before he approached the parties. He says that it never once entered his head to give the alarm at some of the surrounding houses.

Marching Them South.

In the annals of the early Indian warfare of this country may be read thrilling details of how captive women were carried and driven from some ravaged settlement into Canada or to some remote Indian village; how they were tortured on the route and how they would leave strands of hair or pieces of clothing on bushes or trees as they passed, that their pursuing friends might follow and find them, but none of these annals are more blood-curdling than the story of how Mr. Taylor and his beautiful young wife were driven by this black brute, through the mud and darkness, to the dreary and almost uninhabited outskirts of the city.

These men were to report immediately to Sheriff Smith and be sworn in as deputies. This was accepted amidst loud cheering.

It was then proposed that a re-

ward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the rapist be made by subscriptions taken up on the spot. The names could not be put down fast enough and in twenty minutes over \$1600 had been secured.

took off his overcoat and spread it on the ground. There he succeeded in his hellish purpose after a desperate struggle by the brave, doomed woman. There are indignities he offered her, aside from the accomplishment of his deed, which are too outrageous and repulsive to put in print. Hell was seething in his black bosom and he fairly reveled in the beastly indignities to which he subjected her. When his hellish lust had been satisfied, he got up and ordered his victim to arise and give him his overcoat—and that "G-d d quick."

Mrs. Taylor says that when they started on the march she did not think that the negro meant to do anything worse than to rob them again.

Daylight Spreads the News.

Owing to the fact that the assault occurred at a very late hour, comparatively few knew of it until this morning. The news spread like wild-fire over the city and in a short time the streets were thronged with groups of excited men. Sentiment ran high and, had the villain been caught, perhaps there would have been a tendency to repeat the Texarkana affair. But people began finally to look at the matter in a cooler manner.

Handbills were soon scattered calling a mass-meeting of citizens at the court house at 11 o'clock. As the hour approached, the streets

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TIPTON, Ga., Feb. 23.—A horrible story of murder and cannibalism comes from Ray's Mill. Lucy President, an idiotic negress, left her home and 9-months-old infant in charge of her two older children, Mark and Linda, aged respectively 11 and 9 years. While the mother was away Mark took an ax and killed the infant. He then cut a slice from each jaw, roasted them and he and his sister ate them.

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WALL PAPER

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New Goods!

Coming in Daily Now!

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Dr. Warner Coraline Corset, 79c.

Dr. Ball Corset, 79c.

A fine line at 50c and 60c, worth 75c and \$1.00.

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Some new Fringed Table Covers at prices lower than we have ever shown before.

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See them! Price them! Buy them!

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THE RACKET!

313 OHIO 313.

Wall Paper!

Our stock of Wall Paper is ENTIRELY NEW.

Come and See It!

and if we don't convince you of its beauty

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G. E. Dugan & Son,

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Season 1892.

New Stock of

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We have secured our new stock of Wall Paper and Decorations for the year of 1892 and we invite you to call and see it. We can show you a finer and larger stock than we ever have in the past. We have secured the services of Mr. H. D. Case for our Wall Paper department, having had 12 years experience in the best wall paper houses of the west. Would be pleased to show you the new designs in Wall Paper.

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Dealers in Clinton and Fort Scott red, bituminous

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Coal and Cord or Stove Wood.

At 610 to 630 East 3rd street.

Telephone No. 100.

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Sedalia Democrat.

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for publication to

THE DEMOCRAT,
Sedalia, Mo.

OFFICE: Equitable Building, Fourth and
Lamine streets. Telephone 232.

"GOOD EVENING!"

**Do You Read THE DEMOCRAT?**

"I would earnestly advise them for their
good to order this paper to be punctually
served up and to be looked upon as a part of
the tea equipage."—ADDISON.

PARALLEL columns have no terrors
for honest men. Editor Streit is
more than welcome to use them.

Poor Editor Streit. He is growing
fairly imbecilic in his efforts to re-
tard the exodus of subscribers who
are dropping him.

THE republicans of Sedalia are
fond of being directed, supervised
and watched over, and will of course
take no exceptions to Editor Streit's
method of marking the republican
"spies" with his displeasure.

In another column appears the
announcement of Mr. Clem Hon-
komp, a candidate for re-election
to the office he now holds. The
gentleman has made a reputation as
an official who is ever alert to the
best interests of his own constituents,
and if any official act of his
has ever merited adverse criticism,
the DEMOCRAT has not heard of it.
There seems to be a general dis-
position to accord Mr. Honkomp an-
other term in the council.

If the DEMOCRAT would do as the
Gazette does—that is, accept one
cent a line from foreign advertisers
for the same class of advertisements
for which it charges home firms
from four to six cents a line—there
would be no room in these columns
for the paper's own announcement.
The space, however, is much more
valuable for the company's use than
it is filled with unprofitable foreign
announcements which discriminate
against home industries.

EDITOR STREIT says the "*Gazette*"
is the only paper in Sedalia that
receives telegraph news of any de-
scription." Of course the claim is
untrue, but the joke of it is that
the very issue of the *Gazette* in
which the boast occurs contains
not a line of telegraph from the
state capital where matters of great
interest to Sedalia are being dis-
cussed. Editor Streit could im-
prove his "telegraph service" by
judicious scissoring from the DEM-
OCRAT's specials.

MR. BALDWIN is one of the par-
ties engaged in that enterprise
which is giving to Sedalia a good
newspaper and to the democratic
party an advocate of democratic
principles. He holds the views he
has always held—that when a paper

merits support it is under no obliga-
tions to its supporters for what it
merits. Now, in the case of Editor
Streit it is different. It requires a
deal of forbearance on the part of
the republicans to support him, as
he has not yet shown that he merits
it. Therefore he is indebted to his
party. His party owes him nothing,
for the leadership he boasts is its
own reward.

A DAMNABLE CRIME.

Never was a people more shocked
than by the damnable crime which
was perpetrated last night. In
the midst of a well governed,
christian community, subject to the
influences of an enlightened civiliza-
tion, a deed is committed black
as the blackest of ancient barbar-
ism, and the man who perpetrated
it still lives. It is horrible.

It is time this fiendish element is
called in check. Hell's fires are not
hot enough to punish such a crime.
Let the devil be found and, when
identified beyond error, let the
worst possible punishment be meted
out, for it is impossible to devise
one swift and terrible enough to
blot from the face of the earth the
awful result of his act.

Society has been betrayed. The
good name Sedalia has borne has
been blackened. Minor crimes
have been here as elsewhere, and
even in that there has been a con-
stant and active sentiment for their
extermination kept alive by the
people and their papers. If this
fiend lives it is a blot upon the
fame of our people.

If he is to be found we must find
him. When he is found he will be
killed as the poisonous, venomous
reptile that he is—not only killed,
but killed in a manner that will
strike black terror to the evil mind-
ed for all time to come.

Law is the expressed will of the
people deliberately and calmly
decreed. But for the crime of
last night there is no law. De-
liberative manhood cannot con-
ceive of such total depravity and
devilish execution. Nay, not
devilish. The prince of darkness
would cower in shame before such
a deed. Therefore, as there is no
law expressed it is the supreme will
of the people that the most awful,
most terrible, most retributive
punishment possible to devise be-
visited upon the incarnate fiend.

The DEMOCRAT under all ordinary,
and even unusual cases, coun-
sels patience and the natural course
of the law. But for such crimes
there is no law. The people should
act, and act in a manner that will
be a memory to devils while history
of crime shall last. Let nothing
be left undone to capture the
brute. Let him be fully identified.
Then let the swift, terrific judgment
fall to set a seal of eternal damnation
upon the worse than devil who
has transcended the conceptions of
hell to gratify the poisonous lusts of
a worse than brute body.

Not for James.

From the Warsaw Enterprise.

Shrewd republican lawyers of
Sedalia want a judicial district com-
posed of Pettis, Benton, Hickory
and St. Clair and possibly Morgan.
They say that they would concede
the election of such a democrat as
Judge Lay. The answer to such a
proposition is to "beware of gift-
bearing Greeks." Doubtful coun-
ties contiguous to the well-devel-
oped and progressive democratic
counties have the right and will demand
to remain in districts whose
judges have the spirit of democracy
and respect for the people in their
souls. We would regard it as calamitous
to have a judge whose highest
conception of political duty is to sustain high tariffs to rob the
people of their earnings, and force
bills to deprive majorities of their
rights. There are plenty of good
but deluded republicans, but when
you find one just stick a pin in him
to see if he is alive.

UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Sampson Reviews Judge
Martin's Articles.

**A Brief History of the State Uni-
versity and Its Management
at Columbia.****A COUNTY SCHOOL.****Reports of Curators and Inves-
tigating Committees.****Showing that the School Has Not
Grown With the State.****INTERESTING FACTS.****The Light History Sheds on the Uni-
versity Management—Weak Ar-
guments of a Learned Judge
Answered.**

Mr. F. A. Sampson has prepared
the following convincing answer to
Judge Martin's articles on the uni-
versity management, and it has been
printed and circulated by the stu-
dents' committee on removal:

Judge Martin, the dean of the law
faculty of the university at Colum-
bia, has written two extensive arti-
cles against the removal of the uni-
versity. The *Statesman* of Colum-
bia, in printing the first article,
makes the headlines, "Judge Martin
Advances Convincing Arguments
that the University Must Remain at
Columbia," but the article is prin-
cipally a history of the university.
In the first division of his article
he states the facts in regard to the
act of congress donating land to be
used for seminary of learning, the
acceptance of the donation by the
people of Missouri, the provisions
for this in the constitution of 1820,
and the selection of lands.

In the second division he gives
the acts of the state legislature pro-
viding for the sale of the lands, the
sale and the investment of the pro-
ceeds in stock of the state bank of
Missouri.

In the third division the history
of the location of the site is given.
The act providing for this was pass-
ed in 1839, and it gave no opportu-
nity to any county in the state ex-
cept six, to give a home to what the
judge calls a "houseless stranger,"
against whom he alleges that the
cities and counties now asking for
the university so often "shut the
door." He does not explain in
what way they did so. On the con-
trary, Pettis county was denied the
right of getting the institution even
by giving \$200,000 for it. Henry
county was denied the same right.
Neither one of them ever did
"shut the door" against the univer-
sity, but the legislature refused to
give them the right to open the
door. Had it a right to do so,
providing they had suitable and ap-
propriate locations for an institu-
tion of the kind? Should they be
longer kept out of their rights?

The subscription made by
Boone county citizens was "for
the use and benefit of the
state university provided that it is
located in Boone county." The
judge does not say that this takes
away from the state the power of
taking the university from that
county under all circumstances
whatsoever. Suppose railroads had
been built within three miles of
Columbia, and that the county had
moved the court house and county
offices to a new town on the rail-
road. Suppose after that was done
that the university buildings had
been burned, does the judge inti-
mate that the legislature would not
have the power to follow to the new
town on the railroad? If the right
in any imaginable case is conceded,
then it is no longer a question of
right, but of policy, and Judge
Martin does not say that the state
has no right to move not only three
miles but out of the county alto-
gether.

During the first two years
of the history of the school the
judge says that Boone county,
the largest contrib-
utor,

tinual existence, and that but for
the means furnished by the citizens
of Boone county, she would have
been a "houseless stranger." The
records do not show, however, that
Boone county ever contributed to the
university except the one time, and
that was in securing the location.
Why it would have been houseless
except for Boone county is not
plain, as Callaway offered what is
now alleged to have been a larger
amount than the cash equivalent of
that made by Boone county. In-
stead of that county continuing to
be a large contributor, the records
hereafter noticed, show that the
university existed largely for the
benefit of the people of Boone
county, at times more than one half
of the students being residents of
that county.

The fourth and last division of
the article is wholly in reference to
the Agricultural college, and with
that we are not now concerned.
Had there been no destruction of
the university building by fire, the
question of removal of the Agricul-
tural college would no doubt be
decided at the next regular session of
the legislature in the affirmative,
but for present purposes we now say
for Columbia to keep that institu-
tion, and so we come to the end of
the judge's article before the con-
vincing arguments in regard to the
university removal are found.

The second article was printed in
the Columbia, Missouri *Herald*, and
is headed "unanswerable argu-
ments." In addition to the points
made in the first article there are
here made two more, one in regard
to the legal right, and the other as
to the policy of removal.

In regard to the first, time will
not permit a discussion now, but
the opinion of the attorney general
of the state of Missouri may be
found in the appendix to the jour-
nals of the 36th general assembly,
1891, in which he concludes that
the provisions of the constitution
do not "inhibit the legislature from
changing the location of the Agricul-
tural college [state university] to
some point outside of Boone coun-
ty." His argument is thought to
be good by lawyers of high stand-
ing and the selection of lands.

The other division of this article
is as to the disadvantages which the
university would suffer by removal,
and these, as stated, bear so small
ratio to the interests involved, that
one is surprised to read them. They
are given as the loss of a part of the
benefits arising from a \$40,000
fund, a \$500 one, a \$6,000 one,
and an observatory building cost-
ing \$4,000. Were it a question of
the funds themselves it would be
only \$50,500, a sum so small when
balanced against the interests of the
university that no friend of it
should give it a second thought.
But let us look into these matters
further. The \$40,000 fund was
established for the education of
the poor and indigent youths of
Boone county, who are unable to
educate themselves." The trustees
of the fund can assist such children
in the public schools or private
schools in not only any part of the
county, but elsewhere as well; they
can assist such children in the pri-
vate colleges at Columbia or else-
where. If the university is moved
to some other country, they can still send
the students who are competent
to enter it to whatever county it
may be in. Those who are in the
university and assisted by this fund,
receive from it \$70 per year of
which they pay the university \$20,
so that it is only a question of a few
\$20 bills. The \$500 fund for
awards in oratory, and the \$6,000
for scholarships, would naturally
follow the university wherever it
goes, but if not, will the university
be kept where it should not be for
the sake of the interest on \$6,500
to be expended on certain students?

The following abstract of the re-
ports of the curators and legisla-
tive committees will show many
points of interest in regard to the
university.

The later reports being more
easily obtained are not all noticed.
The catalogues of the university
show an attendance of students
from Boone county between 1877
and 1888 varying from 105 to 235, the
average attendance each year being
163.

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R. H. Moses, John W. Murphy, W. T. Hutchinson.

EQUITABLE NO. 1.—OFFICERS.
Jas H Doyle, president; W D Fellows, vice-president; J C Thompson, treasurer;
Sneed, secretary; Jackson & Montgomery, general attorneys, Sedalia, W L Atkinson,
Springfield, Rodes, Waller & Rodes, Moberly, J H Norton, Butler, assistant attorneys.

EQUITABLE NO. 2.—OFFICERS.

E. Johnston, president; Jno Montgomery, Jr., vice-president; J C Thompson, trea-
surer; R C Sneed, secretary; Jackson & Montgomery, general attorneys, Sedalia; W L
Atkinson, Springfield, Rodes, Waller & Rodes, Moberly, J H Norton, Butler, assistant attor-
neys.
This association issues paid up certificates bearing 8 per cent; also a new series each
month; Loans made promptly. Call and see us before investing and securing a loan.

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ADAM ITTEL, Cashier.

WM. H. POWELL, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

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Citizens' National Bank,

SEDALIA, MISSOURI. (Established 1872.)

Cash Capital, paid in, - - - \$100,000.00.

Surplus fund, - - - 35,000.00.

A general banking business transacted. Collections receive prompt attention.
Liberal accommodations to depositors.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Powell, John J. Yeater, J. D. Crawford, S. H. Beiler, W. T.
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Furniture Dealers and Funeral Directors.
513, 515, 517 OHIO STREET.

Telegraph orders promptly attended
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Night clerk at store.
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Prompt, careful service. Artelial embalming a specialty.

lose money by the removal. Is the
educational interests of the whole
state of Missouri to depend on the
private loss or gain of a few indi-
viduals? Legislators are

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26th!:-

"T Train Wr ckers!"
The greatest realistic railroad drama now before the public. GREAT RIOT SCENE. Wrecking of Stone Bridge. TERRIFIC CYCLONE SCENE. TRAMP'S LODGING HOUSE. A Photo of Every Day Life. W. A. JOHNSON, Manager. C. H. KEESLIN, Acting Manager.

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Office, 2nd floor Equitable Building. Architect for all the best buildings in the city.

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Plans and specifications made for all classes of buildings. Every estimate guaranteed. Third floor, Minter building. Office hours, 12 m. to 2 p. m.

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OFFICE—Dempsey Building, Rooms 26 and 28. Practice where Business calls.

Gentry & Offield,
Fine Livery!
Carriages with experienced drivers.
West Fourth Street. Telephone 10.

B. W. ZIMMERMAN. JOHN WADDELL.
Mo. Central Lumber Co.

Cheap Building Material of all kinds.
OFFICE AND YARD, North of Union depot, on Kentucky st., Sedalia, Mo.

Home Lumber Co.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Corner Second and Moniteau Street,
Sedalia, Missouri.

Dealers in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lath, shingles, plaster, lime and cement. Prompt attention given to estimates. If you are going to build let us make you prices. Telephone No. 11.

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COAL AND WOOD!
Wholesale or retail. A large stock of various grades of COAL, WOOD IN CORD and STOVE LENGTHS. Also Feed, Gasoline, Oil, etc. We also put in sidewalks and curbing. Telephone 43. Yard and Office 819 East Third street.

WHIPPLE COAL CO.

**SEDALIA
Building & Loan**
Ass'n, of Sedalia, Mo.

CAPITAL STOCK, - \$1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:

C. G. TAYLOR, President. S. P. JOHNS.
C. RICHARDSON, Secretary. J. B. GALLIE.
F. H. GUENTHER, Treasurer.

This Association pays on monthly savings of 80 cents and upward, 12 per cent, compounded annually; on paid up stock 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. No forfeiture of dividends. Loans money on real estate security at 7 1-5 per cent. interest. Stock issued monthly in consecutive series and matures definitely in seven years. Call on **C. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.** No. 111 Ohio St., SEDALIA, MO.

RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry.
SOUTHBOUND. MAIN LINE. Arrive. Leave.
No. 1, Texas Express, 5:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m.
No. 3, " 8:55 a. m. 9:15 a. m.

NORTHBOUND. MAIN LINE. Arrive. Leave.

No. 2, Texas Express, 8:15 a. m. 10:40 a. m.
No. 4, Chicago Exp's, 5:50 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.
NORTH BOUND. Arrives.

No. 200, Accommodation, 9:45 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND. Leaves.

No. 199, Accommodation, 4:15 p. m.

Missouri Pacific Ry.

MAIN LINE. WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 1 Day Exp's, 3:25 p. m. 3:35 p. m.
No. 3 Night Exp's, 3:15 a. m. 3:25 a. m.
No. 5 Local Pass'g'r, 3:15 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
No. 7 Fast Mail, 7:55 a. m. 8:00 a. m.
No. 9 Texas Express, 4:55 a. m. 5:00 p. m.
No. 7 does not carry passengers.

MAIN LINE. EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 2 Day Express, 12:35 p. m. 12:40 p. m.
No. 4 Night Exp's, 11:55 p. m. 12:01 a. m.
No. 6 Local Pass'g'r, 10:40 a. m. 10:45 a. m.
No. 8 Night Exp's, 12:40 a. m. 12:45 a. m.

Lexington Branch. WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.

No. 193 Colorado Exp's 5:05 a. m.
No. 191 Local Pass'g'r, 3:45 p. m.
No. 197 Local Freight, 10:55 a. m.

EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 192 St. Louis Exp's, 10:30 a. m.
No. 194 Local Passenger, 10:30 p. m.
No. 198 Local Freight, 3:00 p. m.

UNIVERSITY.

(Concluded from Second Page.)

it was 143; now at first session it was 153.

Biennial report for 1853-1854, Dec. 20, 1854, senate and house journals, appendices, 18th general assembly, pages 191-197.

The number of students in 1852 was 181; in 1853-4 it was 110; at the beginning of the current year there were 110. The number would be greater were it not for a general report that students would be charged \$5 per week for board. [The cause of this report is not stated.] All but ten of the students were over 15 years old; they had been compelled to reconstruct the president's house to insure its permanence.

They "announce with proud satisfaction that the institution is daily realizing the most sanguine wishes of its friends. At each succeeding session its halls are crowded (!) with ardent youths, emulous of scientific attainments, and studious in the pursuit of truth."

The treasurer's report is for three years. It shows payments of nearly \$10,000 for repairs to the university and president's house.

Biennial report for 1855-1856, Jan. 15, 1857, senate and house journals, appendices, 19th general assembly, pages 235-244.

This report was made under the act of Dec. 4, 1855, which required the names, ages, residence, &c., to be stated, and such lists are now first given. During the session of 1856 there were 112 students, 46 of them from Boone county.

Biennial report for 1857-1858, Jan. 27, 1859, senate and house journals, appendices, 20th general assembly, pages 353-398; treasurer's report, senate journal, appendix, pages 409-413.

Session of 1856-7, students 170; from Boone Co., 91. Session of 1857-8, students 187; from Boone Co., 102.

No ages are given of 65 students from Boone county for the former year, and 62 for the latter. The explanation is found in the treasurer's report, which shows a payment August 27, 1857, of \$2450 for building a primary department building. That year the attendance from Boone county was doubled, and the curators had a commendable pride in concealing the ages of the children who had added so largely to the list of "students!"

There was no report for 1845.

Annual report for 1846. September 21, 1846. Senate and house journals, appendices, 14th general assembly, pages 171-178.

The bank had resumed paying dividends, and was paying three to four per cent. semi-annually. The catalogue of the year just closed showed an aggregate attendance of 108. A medical department had been established in St. Louis, and this had an attendance of 92.

The president's report gives a good account of the condition of the buildings, except the president's house, concerning which he says that time is adding to the evidence of its defective construction.

Up to this time the daily sessions of the preparatory department have been continuously from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., but the faculty had decided to hold afternoon sessions for the benefit of the younger students.

There is no report for 1847 and no reason given.

Annual report for 1848. Dec. 4, 1848; senate and house journals, appendices, 15th general assembly, pages 157-159.

The whole number of students during the year was 81, the medical department in St. Louis had 146. The financial condition had been greatly improved.

Biennial report for 1849-1850. Jan. 9, 1851. Senate and house journals, appendices. Adjourned session, 16th general assembly, pages 116-120.

During the preceding session of the legislature the law governing the curators had been entirely re-modeled. The new board met under this law and organized in May, 1849. The report is largely taken up with details of changes in the corps of teachers. President Lathrop had resigned, and President Shannon had taken his place.

Session of 1863-1864, students 73, from Boone county 38. Session of 1864-1865, students 61, from Boone county 29.

Biennial report for 1865-1866. Dec. 1866, senate and house journals, appendices, 24th general assembly, pages 407-439.

Session of 1865-1866, students 104, from Boone county 41. Session of 1866-1867, students 89, from Boone county 41.

The report states that the president's house was destroyed by fire in November 1865. It gives the organization of the faculty, after the death of President Lathrop, and the election of Dr. Read in his place.

With this report is the first report of Dr. Read as president. In it he points out the fact that the university of Michigan had thirty or forty professors and 1,600 students: "I name Michigan, because the state is new and possesses but limited resources compared with those of Missouri."

He also notices the Kentucky University, formed by the union of two small institutions, and the first year had 300 students, and the second year had 500 students.

Biennial report for 1867. Dec. 1867, appendix to journals, adjourned session, 24th general assembly, pages 253-306.

The following was the attendance at the time of the report; senior 8, juniors 17, sophomores 9, freshmen 15, normal class 22, preparatory department 52. This did not still give low enough grade of scholarship so that there was yet a "model school," with four grades and having 150 "students." It will be seen from these figures that there were only 50 regular university or college students.

The 150 in the model school were of course from Boone county,

and 53 others were from the same county.

Reports of Legislative Committees.

1884-13th general assembly, joint committee, senate, pages 67-70; house, pages 201-204.

The report gives the history of the grant of lands by the United States. "It is worthy of remark that many of these lands were among the most fertile and desirable in the state, and might, under favorable circumstances and judicious management have been made to realize several hundred thousand dollars, affording an ample endowment for all the necessary wants of the university. Yet these lands have thus far only yielded the sum of \$75,000 or \$80,000, under the unfortunate circumstances surrounding a portion of these sales."

It also gives an account of the investment of the funds in the stock of the bank of the state of Missouri and the unsatisfactory result of it.

1846, 14th general assembly, senate and house journal, page 201.

James T. Rollins, of Columbia, was chairman of the committee. It reported that the university "realized the just expectations" * * * that it was fully meeting the object of its creation." The professors were complimented as being "well adapted" to their work. "The location of the university is central, in an old and populous county, bordering on the Missouri river, accessible at almost every season [!] of the year." The debts and resources are stated.

1846, 15th general assembly, joint committee, senate journal page 248-251; house journal 228-231.

Wm. F. Switzer, of Columbia, was chairman of the house committee. The writer of the report took a very rosy view of everything, and had praise for all he saw or heard. The following sentence will serve as a sample of the whole: "The students recited with great fluency and accuracy in the Latin and Spanish languages, and appeared deeply imbued with the principles of philosophy."

1846, 16th general assembly, joint committee, senate and house journals, pages 215-217.

They report the university as more prosperous than ever before. "The location of the institution is a most fortunate one, in the midst of a community proverbial for their high-toned public spirit, intelligence and moral deportment, examples of incalculable value to the youths who are placed among them, to devote themselves to any useful branch of education."

The president's house is pronounced useless as a residence, and in a dilapidated and ruinous condition. The street leading from the university to the paved streets of Columbia is almost impassable in rainy weather, and as the property is not of sufficient value for the owners to make sidewalks, the university should do it.

1855, adjourned session 18th general assembly house committee, house journal, appendix, pages 239-276.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown, chairman, made the report on behalf of the majority of the committee. There were eleven members of the committee who met at Columbia in July 1855. They made out twelve questions to which they desired answers by the secretary and treasurer of the board of curators. Other information was asked of the librarian and the professors, and seven interrogatories were propounded to President Shannon. From the president they received a letter declining altogether to answer several important interrogatories. The treasurer resigned the day the committee arrived at Columbia, and from him they could obtain no abstract of the financial condition of the university. From the librarian it was impossible to obtain any information at all. He contented himself with sending to the committee a badly-written, dog-eared catalogue of books, and modestly asking an appropriation of \$2,000 to fit up the library room. The library seemed to be badly managed and but little cared for.

By one report to them they say it will be seen that a large number in the present classes are beneficiary students, and that by far the larger number are irregulars. There were then only five regular sophomores, and three regular freshmen. "This fact, in our opinion, strongly indicates the decline of the university." By one report to them they say it will be seen that a large number in the present classes are beneficiary students, and that by far the larger number are irregulars. There were then only five regular sophomores, and three regular freshmen. "This fact, in our opinion, strongly indicates the decline of the university."

The committee took evidence on points concerning which the president refused to answer, and from the evidence they found that the president was engaged in four other duties besides those pertaining to the university: in making a revision of the Bible, he being one of a committee for that purpose; in contributing to the editorial department of a partisan newspaper; in making an extensive political tour through the state, and by regularly exercising the functions of a clergyman.

The house committee made the same report to the house.

1859, 35th general assembly. Report of committee to visit state institutions.

Of the university they say:

"Will it be claimed that it now occupies that position among the great educational institutions of the country that the wealth, intelli-

gence and prosperity of the people of Missouri deserve? Can it be urged truthfully that it has advanced and kept pace with our normal schools, our private colleges, and academies, or even with our common schools, or that it has kept abreast of like institutions in other and surrounding states? Will it be claimed that it is a university in fact, or that its management and course of study compare favorably with its sister universities? Although it has been fostered by the state, its wants supplied with no stinted hand, while our state legislature has been liberal in granting increased appropriations from time to time, and the endowment fund is yielding constantly increased supplies, we find, much to our mortification, that there is discontent and want of harmony among its faculty, that the relations between the management, the faculty and the students are not harmonious, that the students have been denied that most sacred right of American citizens, the right of petition, and that there is want of recognition between the governing power and the students that must soon, if not remedied by a change of management and mutual recognition of the rights of each other, main and retard the university in its great work."

During the year there were 175 students from Boone county. The minority report says of the \$60,000 farm donated by Boone county: "This farm, for the most part, is a rugged, hilly, uneven and rocky piece of land, covered, until recently, with stumps and scrubby character of undergrowth; besides most of it is poor and worn out land and unfit for cultivation." This land cost (?) nearly \$1,000 per acre!

1859, 36th general assembly, committee to visit state institutions.

The committee recommends a separation of the university and agricultural college and that the latter be made an independent institution. They say that "the agricultural college, as a department of the university, is so overshadowed and the benefits derived very meager, aside from the work accomplished at the government experimental station. We do not believe the end sought by the creation of the agricultural college can ever be accomplished so long as it remains a department of the university under the present plan, and recommend that it be separated therefrom and made an independent institution."

1859, 36th general assembly, house committee to visit state institutions.

In accordance with a determination which has been growing for some years, to separate the university and agricultural college, a committee of thirteen was appointed at the last session of the legislature to consider the advisability, practicability and legality of separating them. As to the legality the attorney-general was asked for and gave his opinion, and the committee say it is exhaustive, forcible and convincing, and by citations in addition to his own able opinion, disengages the complex questions which have hitherto been so ingeniously controverted by the sophistries of selfishness and local interest to the detriment and paralyzation of a grand institutional enterprise."

"Your committee recommends the complete severance of the agricultural college from the university and its removal from Boone county." [No doubt if the committee were now making their report they would say "the removal of the university from Boone county."]

This report signed by the entire committee of thirteen, and is so easily accessible that its perusal is earnestly recommended.

W. L. PORTER, Pres. R. L. HALE, V-Pres.

J. C. VAN RIVER, Cashier.

People's Bank

OF SEDALIA.

404 Ohio St., Sedalia, Mo.

Cash Capital, \$50,000.

Surplus, 1,900.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

4 per cent. Savings Deposits.

5 per cent. Certificates of Deposit.

6 per cent. Certificates of Deposit.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Money loaned on personal, collateral and real estate security.

We have for the special accommodation of customers a massive fire-proof vault, in which boxes containing valuable papers can be placed. No charge will be made.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Bank also open Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits only.

STATE CAPITAL.**LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY MUST BE SETTLED.***Before an Appropriation is Made, Says the Missouri House of Representatives.*

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—The house of representatives this morning, by a vote of 39 to 85, refused to appropriate any funds for re-building the university until the question of location is settled.

Speaker Tuttle has been instructed to appoint a committee of fifteen to visit the cities bidding for the university.

Lyman, of Kansas City, offered a resolution requesting the curators to furnish the legislature with information as to its powers in re-building the university. It will be acted on Thursday.

Mrs. Foreman Held Up.

At 8 o'clock last night Mrs. Laura Foreman, a widow, who resides at 1902 Harrison street, alighted from the electric car at 16th and Missouri avenue, and had gone two blocks south when a mulatto villain met her, drew a long dirk, grabbed her around the neck and jerked her pocket book out of her pocket. Mrs. Foreman begged him to spare her life and take her money. He soon disappeared. He stunk badly. His description is the same as herefore given.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.**A Good Crowd in Attendance Last Evening.**

The Catholic ladies known as the "Churchbuilders of St. Patrick's church" commenced their fair for the benefit of the church in the Dalby building at the corner of Fifth and Ohio, and the attendance was large.

The room was prettily decorated and the number of nice things to be raffled presented a gala appearance, so nicely were they arranged.

The fair continues three evenings; an elegant supper will be served and a number of valuable articles will be raffled for. The voting for the most popular conductor will be lively.

Bad Lights.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr complains of the way in which the electric lights are managed. He says he was at the social at Mr. Clark's last night and at no time, either going or returning, was there light enough to see the sidewalks.

Dr. J. H. Cody, oculist and aurist. Practice limited to diseases and surgery of the eye and ear and the removing of superfluous hair and facial blemishes. Spectacles adjusted. Office 313 Ohio street, Sedalia, Mo.

L. O. O. E.

Special meeting at G. A. R. hall this evening at 7:30. Important business. Members all specially requested to be present.

F. E. HOFFMAN,
J. W. TRUXEL, N. G.
Sec'y.**DEMOCRATS CONFER.****The State Committee in Session—Convention Date Not Fixed.**

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 24.—The Democratic State Central committee is in session to-day. The committee has concluded to defer the call for a state nominating convention, and will hold a meeting in St. Louis on March 16, at which the time and place for holding the convention will be settled.

Quite Sick.

The many friends of Miss Belle Hubbard, a compositor in the DEMOCRAT office, will be pained to know that she is dangerously ill at her home.

A Hellish Fiend.

(Continued From Page One.)

though for a revolver. The fellow then turned aside and soon disappeared. He was either a white man or mulatto. There is no sort of doubt but that he is the guilty fiend.

Uncle Jimmy's Story.

"Uncle Jimmy," a white man who attends Forest park, saw a man running through the park, south, early this morning, and trying to beat off some dogs which were barking and giving him chase. He also answered the brute's description.

About 9:30 o'clock last night as a young man living on South Engineer street was returning home a stranger wearing a long overcoat, a cap, and who had a white handkerchief drawn over his face, was seen standing in the shadow on the east side of the water tower, on Broadway. He started to stop the young man, but evidently concluded that he was not the party wanted, as he allowed him to pass unmolested.

Suspects Arrested.

Quite a number of suspects have been arrested during the day and taken to the police court room for examination. All suspicious characters have been shadowed.

J. Rowe, the second hand man, gave a description of a stranger who came into his store yesterday afternoon to sell an umbrella, that tallied with the story of young Buckley who has been at the court room all day to recognize those brought in. The man had the dark-skinned appearance of a foreigner, wore dark clothes and had on the same kind of a cap worn by the robber. He was ordered to leave town by Officer Lou Kahrs, but was seen on West Main street about 6:30 o'clock last evening.

It is impossible to think that the man wanted is a stranger. The secluded spot where the outrage was committed shows a knowledge of the city not possessed by one outside the city.

The stranger spoken of above, wore no overcoat when seen but one could have been obtained easily by him.

Notes.

J. C. Thompson, cashier of the First National bank, was elected treasurer of the fund raised this morning.

The local managers of the M. K. & T. and Missouri Pacific railways, offer their wires, trains, and trainmen to assist in the capture.

Ex-Mayor Crawford and Acting Mayor Carroll suggested that the hundred deputy sheriffs exercise discretion and be sure of the right man.

Mayor Stevens, who was in Jefferson City this morning, sent a telegram to the mass meeting urging prompt, thorough action. It was received with cheers.

P. H. Buckley and Miss Mattie Gilker were assaulted on Broadway last night by a negro fiend, with a revolver. Mr. Tom Mitchell happened along and frightened away the villain.

Telegraphers W. T. Maddox and Fitzgerald, at the "Ex" office say that a negro, while beating his way east early this morning, was put off a freight train at the Missouri Pacific freight yards.

Mrs. Taylor was terribly prostrated this morning, but was able to give an intelligent account of the affair. She is being carefully attended, but will be long in recovering from the fright and shock.

Mrs. Mary Moore, who resides at 1699 South Missouri avenue, and who was assaulted at her home by a black brute early in the evening, is confident that her assailant is the same individual who assaulted the Taylors. She saw him twice yesterday pass her house. He then had two overcoats.

The Best in the City. The People's restaurant, run by Messrs. Marsh and Reid, at 117 West Main street, have already the reputation of serving one of the best meals in the city. They run a lunch counter in connection with their restaurant, and can get you up a short order in a very little time.

The People's restaurant will endeavor to please all its customers, as well as to serve meals, as they keep a fine assortment of cakes, candies and cigars.

THE LONG AGO.

"Tis plaintive and low
Of the long ago—
The music that stirs
In the heart of the firs.
With the murmuring strain
From the heaven of pain,
'Tis the breath borne in
From the bliss that has been.
There's a day of light
And a day of night;
At set of the sun
Is a day begun.
The milder day
Of the far away—
Love's softer dawn
Of the lost, the gone.
John Vance Cheney in Cosmopolitan.

BADGER'S PICTURE.

Do you remember Badger's big picture of "A Nihilist Conspiracy" in the 1886 academy? It was one of the pictures of the year. By gad, sir, that was a picture! It fetched everybody, did "A Nihilist Conspiracy." Then came the order for the "Conversazione" at Burlington House, and then, of course, his fortune was made, and Badger became an A. R. A. Badger, A. R. A., cuts me now. I used to know him very well; we were both members of the Goose club. Of course that isn't the right name of our club—the real name is the Swan—but we are always called the Goose club, you know, and there are all sorts of mysterious reasons alleged for it.

Splitter, who is a professional wit, and earns a very precarious living by it, and is not a member of the Goose club—I mean the Swan—declares that it's because all our members who are dramatists invariably get the gooses that, in the vile, common slang of the stage, means that their productions are always hissed. I have been told to my face, sir, by that beast Grinner, also a professional wit, and whom we decline to elect to the Goose club—I mean the Swan—because he wasn't qualified, for we are all spontaneous wits at our dear old place—that it's because all our geese are swans, and we swans are all geese. I know the real reason, and I've got it down in my reminiscences, and when I die they'll be published, and you can buy a copy, and then you'll find it out.

But to come back to Badger's magnum opus. I gave him the tip—I mean the valuable hint; I'm always giving people good advice, and they're seldom, very seldom, grateful for it.

"Why don't you do a nihilist picture?" said I to Badger one day; "everybody's mad on nihilism just now. You've only got to read up Stepiak and make your nihilists ugly enough, and it's bound to be a big thing." And then I stroked my long gray beard (my beard is my great feature, you know). I've got a rather low forehead, but then the ancients admired low foreheads—tenue fronte, Horace.

"You'd make a capital nihilist," said Badger.

I gave him one of my scathing glances, and I saw that the young fellow was sorry for his impertinence. And then the matter dropped.

The next thing I heard was that Badger was going to immortalize the Goose club—that he had determined to paint a picture of the thirty most celebrated members. Badger became suddenly popular.

"Dear old man," he said to me, "I want you to sit."

I was delighted. I only sat for the face, you know, and I was in the very center of the picture. Badger selected twenty-nine other victims. The like nesses were wonderful. The members actually fought for the honor of sitting to Badger, and then he shut himself up in his studio, and denied himself to everybody on the pretense of putting in the figures. There wasn't one of us who had the least doubt that the great picture of the Goose club would become as celebrated as Terburg's masterpiece, "The Congress of Munster." We fed—by we I mean the happy thirty—that we were already immortal; we felt that Badger would hand us down to posterity as representative lights of literature, science and art. We'd have done anything for Badger at that time. We—I and the other twenty-nine immortals—were continually calling on Badger; but we never could get a sight of the picture; he was invariably not at home. And then a dreadful rumor ran about the Goose club.

Pugwash, the sculptor, came back from St. Petersburg, where he had been executing a commission, and he told us that Badger had painted one of us out and had painted him in. We—I mean the original thirty—endured weeks of agony till the academy private view. We couldn't get anything out of Pugwash; he declared that he was sworn to secrecy; he even pretended that he didn't really know which of us was the—well, Peri at the gate—for he swore that the picture was covered up mysteriously with clothes, merely leaving an opening in which his head was inserted. How we all envied Pugwash! He, at least, as certain of immortality.

But I was determined to ascertain the truth at once. Directly the hanging committee at Burlington House commenced its labors, I called on every academician and associate I knew. They none of them could tell me anything about the Goose club picture. You see, in the ordinary course of things, Badger would have exhibited his great picture on Show Sunday, a month before the opening of the academy. He didn't, sir; our agony was prolonged until the very last moment.

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Mrs. Taylor was terribly prostrated this morning, but was able to give an intelligent account of the affair. She is being carefully attended, but will be long in recovering from the fright and shock.

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